(20) GS-3

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1415)

Name of Candidate	FAIZAN AHMED		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	446297
Center	Online / Jamia	Date	9/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There have been arguments that direct benefit cash transfers should replace the supply of food through the public distribution system. Do you agree with such arguments? Give reasons in support of your answer. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नकद हस्तांतरण को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति का स्थान ले लेना चाहिए। क्या आप ऐसे तर्कों से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

Economic Survey (2016-17) had proposed to replace food supplies, etc. through system of DBT in the form of a quasi-UBI.

Argument in favor of DBT

(i) PDS is marked by huge leakages and corruptions (NITI report)

(ii) scope of black marketing of food grains and discretion to FPS shop owner

(iii) DBT as seen in pilot projects in Delhi and MP villages revealed success in also empowering women. and improving social indices.

(iv) greater choices with beneficiaries to utilise money as they want

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments in favor of PDS

(i) Recent report on Jan dhan yojna highlights still only 80% bank coverage

(ii) In case of tribals where lack of market, DBT money can't be used to buy foodgrains.

(iii) DBT in PDS in Chandigarh & Chattisgarh did not give positive result

(iv) patriarchal nature of society – DBT money can be misused by men.

Way forward

(i) first need to ensure strengthen JAM and digital literacy.

(ii) Need for RCT trials to test efficacy of DBT

(iii) for starters, mixed models of both DBT & food grain should followed

Food security need not be compromised for digitisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What do you understand by the term 'participatory budgeting'? Identify the challenges associated with participatory budgeting in India. (150 words) 10

आप 'सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन' शब्दावली से क्या समझते हैं? भारत में सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Participatory budgeting can be defined as budgeting process where all sections of society participate to make budget – government, opposition parties, NGO, civil society, etc.

It has only been a recent phenomenon in budgetary practices common in Scandinavian countries.

However, not yet adopted completely in India due to various challenges

1. lack of awareness among people related to budgetary process
2. Issues with implementation
3. govt apathy & bureaucratic hurdle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Need for comprehensive legislation.

(5) Issues with fiscal prudence of govt

(6) lack of clear action plan, guidelines of operation

(7) social inclusion issues as powerful groups may dominate → dominant caste, etc.

(8) lengthy process

(9) thinking local, acting local - ignore national issues

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Inclusive growth in an economy itself negates the need for a Universal Basic Income. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में समावेशी विकास स्वयं ही सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय की आवश्यकता को नकारता है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Economic Survey (2016-17) called for debate on Universal Basic Income (UBI) in the context of welfare governance & poverty alleviation.

It is defined by WEF as bare minimum monetary amount required to lead descent life, paid by government to employed/unemployed.

However, in Indian context, lack of inclusive growth have led to voices for UBI.

Why need UBI?

① India remains behind in various socio-economic indicators like ranked 97/104 in global hunger Index, in bottom quintile in MPI index with largest absolute poor.

② Rise in unemployment (5.6 %) in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2019 as per latest NSO report on PLFS.

③ Threat to jobs due to AI, IR 4.0, etc.

④ poor standard of living as illustrated by Ease of living Index.

⑤ huge gender inequalities, India perform poor in Gender Gap Index of WEF.

To overcome above, UBI can work as panacea :-

(i) as evidenced by PM-KISAN which is type of quasi-UBI

(ii) Various pilot projects in Delhi & MP proved success of UBI to overcome poverty trap.

Inclusive growth means economic growth & development of all section of society & all sectors.

However, till that is not achieved, UBI should be thought about.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. E-commerce holds the potential to revamo agriculture marketing in India in multiple ways. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स भारत में अनेक तरीकों से कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने की क्षमता रखता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

E-commerce defined as sale and purchase of goods & services onlie by use of internet.
Eg - flipkart, amazon, etc.

With agriculture suffering from market issues, e-commerce can act as great [panacea] by -

① Choice to farmers to sell produce anywhere across country.

② Greater options for consumer to choose from variety of products.

③ Eliminate middlemen → reduce prices for consumers → good cost to farmers → double farmer income

④ E-commerce can boost agri processing and agri-exports, thus reaching $5Tn economy by 2024.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Will help develope domestic farm market & increase GDP contribution.

However many challenges remain

(1) buyers can't be assured of what they are buying & what they'll be getting.

(2) Internet connectivity issues. & lack of accessibility.

(3) lack of digital literacy pointed by NITI Ayog report

(4) even govt. schemes like e-NAM has not been successful much.

Hence, need of the hour is to develope comprehensive policy for e-commerce in agriculture to ensure safeguard of both farmers & consumers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While digital financial services can expand financial inclusion in India, there are various challenges that need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जहां डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाएं भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन का विस्तार कर सकती हैं, वहीं इस संबंध में विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent report by IBM services have revealed four fold increase potential in digital financial services in wake of pandemic in next 5 years.

Potential for expand financial inclusion

① huge and blooming IT sector to offer stable digital solutions

② dirt cheap data packs and smart phones penetration increased

③ Govt push for digitisation through JAM, digital India, etc;

④ Will play role of equalizer and enable good governance

⑤ Reduce leakages & corruption as shown by NITI report

· However still many challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

still exist :-

(i) lack of financial and digital literacy esp in rural areas

(ii) Internet connectivity issues as highlighted by Symantec report

(iii) cyber frauds - recent cases of harassment by digital lending app led to suicide of Hyderabad techie

(iv) absence of a data protection law as recommended by Srikrishna committee

Way forward

(i) govt recent scheme of PM-WANI yojna for wifi in rural areas esp

(ii) Data protection law being deliberated in Lok Sabha

(iii) govt announced to update cyber security policy in 2020

What needs to be made sure is financial empowerment before digital empowerment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

More than a lakh people have lost their lives in recent covid pandemic not only due to health but other reasons too

Gaps in domestic laws

(i) DMA Act 2005 does not include pandemic as biological disasters.

(ii) lack of govt policy to comprehensively deal with pandemics — UK parliament passed covid law in 2020, no such development in India

(iii) Epidemic disease Act 1898 is four page law that does not deal with such pandemic — vaguely worded provisions

(iv) In economic sphere lack of holistic policy on how to deal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with economic affects of pandemic

(v) such pandemics largely originate due to environmental destruction & man-animal conflict, yet no govt law in regard to this matter.

However govt has adopted some piecemeal measures like focus on increasing budgetary support on health, improve PHC, etc.

What can be done?

(i) Adopt one Health concept of WHO

(ii) Repeal and replace outdated epidemic act of 1898

(iii) amend DMA (2005) to include biological disasters in pandemics.

Covid like pandemic has potential to re-emerge in future (WHO), hence need for reforms in govt approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the need for increasing private sector participation in space sector in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

With increasing significance of space in all sectors of life esp in recent space warfare, focus on space activities have increased under ISRO.

However, there has been growing demand for including private sector on lines of spaceX in USA due to following reasons :-

(i) ISRO was set up for R&D in space & not satellite launch entity - private sector can do that

(ii) crowding out effect :-
ISRO currently occupy most market share in space that leaves not much scope for private.

(iii) private sector can bring much needed capital in the segment & competition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) private sector can leverage ISRO R&D via PPP model to develope space assets.

Govt efforts

(i) setting up of ANTRIX – commercial arm of ISRO

(ii) New Space India Ltd. for greater private participation in budget 2019

(iii) promotion to private enterprises to use ISRO facilities

(iv) Research sharing mechanism

Still, Indian private space industry is in nascent stage. More specific measures like private space policy can go a long way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What do you mean by herd immunity? Also discuss the problems with primarily relying on this approach to stop the spread of infectious diseases. (150 words) 10

हर्ड इम्यूनिटी से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, संक्रामक रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए मुख्य रूप से इस दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर होने से संबंधित समस्याओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

In the context of infectious diseases, 'herd immunity' can be defined as the immunity obtained among more than at least 60% of population towards a viral disease.

eg- herd immunity for COVID

Types
- through vaccination
- through infection of large population that leads to develop antibodies naturally

Herd immunity said to be achieved when $R_0 < 1$ and disease transmission slows down.

usually, herd immunity is referred to developing natural immunity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems on relying on this

(i) long time period to achieve herd immunity

(ii) large no. of deaths occur before herd immunity achieved

(iii) against ethical governance & human rights

(iv) makes government lax to not pursue vaccine development

(v) Economic growth slows down as health care comes under stress

(vi) loss of productive citizens occur

....

Way forward

Instead of solely relying on herd immunity, better can be prevention through PHC strengthen and quick vaccine development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite the acknowledgement of terrorism as a global concern, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism is yet to be adopted. What are the reasons and implications of this impasse? (150 words) 10

आतंकवाद को एक वैश्विक चिंता के रूप में स्वीकार करने के बावजूद, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद पर व्यापक अभिसमय को अभी तक नहीं अपनाया गया है। इस गतिरोध के कारण और निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

UNSC has identified India has one of top 10 most vulnerable to terrorism. – a global concern.

India thus proposed to UN the comprehensive Convention on International terrorism "(CCIT) in 2014 that is yet to be adopted.

Reasons

- lack of consensus over definition of terrorism
- resistance from countries that are source of terrorism
- issues of developed v/s developing countries in context of terrorism
- not much efforts from India to get the convention passed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

Implications

(i) increasing instances of terror acts – both organised (ISIS) and lone wolf attacks (Samuel Paty case)

(ii) loss of economic resources and global GDP

(iii) continuous loss of lives due to terror attacks

(iv) culprits not brought to account

(v) lack of effective collaboration to solve global terror issues

Way forward

(i) India needs to build consensus with like minded countries to get the act passed

(ii) leverage relation with USA, Russia and France in UNSC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In view of the need for effective border management necessitated by complexity of prevailing challenges, India needs to reform its Border Security Force (BSF). Discuss. (150 words) 10

विद्यमान चुनौतियों की जटिलता द्वारा अनिवार्य बनाए गए प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, भारत को अपने सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been bestowed with a long international border of more than 15000 Km that has become an issue to handle with hostile neighbourhood.

Need
- ensure national unity & security
- ensure stable border for stable neighbourhood
- tackle cross border insurgency & terrorism, ensure peace
- economic development & regional integration
- ensure more people to people cultural connect

However, this has not been achieved due to challenges

(i) long, porous and difficult geographical terrain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) lack of settled & fenced border due to border dispute at LAC & LOC, etc.

(iii) fund crunch to ensure effective border infrastructure

(iv) hostile neighbourhood - China, Pakistan

(v) issues with border security forces

Need to reform BSF

(i) Need for BSF modernisation

(ii) issue of IPS and BSF cadre leadership needs resolved

(iii) for effective manning of Pak border, more funds to be alloted

Secure borders can only translate to peaceful & strong nation, thus need to focus on border management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Though privatization is considered as a prominent component of economic reforms, India has been ambivalent on the subject even in the post reform period. Discuss (250 words) 15

यद्यपि निजीकरण को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक प्रमुख घटक माना जाता है, तथापि सुधारोपरांत अवधि में भी भारत इस विषय पर दुविधा की स्थिति में रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Privatisation as an economic policy was adopted by India post 1991 LPG reforms based on ideology "business of govt is to stay out of business".

"Privatisation" refers to the diverting of govt. stack in govt. owned companies/ PSU and allow private ownership. partially.

However unlike strategic disinvestment, it does not include complete transfer of ownership.

Prominent component of reforms

(i) Privatisation leads to better competition in market as govt firms usually marred by inefficient work culture. Eg – BSNL

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) access to better credit facilities and private capital

(iii) Infusion of latest tech. to improve productivity

(iv) Allows govt to focus on strategic key sectors eg - Atomic power

(v) Govt becomes facilitator of eco. growth rather than regulator

(vi) leads to wealth creation

Ambivalency from India

(i) against socialistic credentials of our economy

(ii) opposition from employees and trade unions.
Eg - case of PPP in Railways

(iii) populistic policy measures - not wanting alienate vote bank

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) unable to attract real buyers as govt seen offloading liabilities and not assets.

However, the dictum of current govt is real as seen in ₹ 2.1 lakh crore disinvest target for FY 20-21.

(i) privatization of IOCL, etc.
(ii) Releasing IPO of LIC, IRCTC etc in 2020
(iii) Budget declared to privatise all PSU except core sector PSU

Hence, govt has been taking concrete steps to usher in more PPP model to achieve $5Tn economy by 2025.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the potential of micro and small enterprises in the food processing sector, enumerate the challenges that they face. In this regard, discuss the importance of the Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME). (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

MSME sector in India is responsible for providing employment to 90% workforce & contribute to 45% of GNP.

Potential of MSME in food processing

(i) scope for huge employment due to labour intensive

(ii) utilize potential of green Revolution – production of wheat and rice

(iii) Improve agricultural exports to achieve doubling farmers income

(iv) Rich potential in fisheries & horticulture department

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) utilise FPO and cooperative model

In this context, govt launched scheme of FME in budget 2020.

Potential

(i) will lead to better access to credit from micro finance institutions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) promote & incentivise food processing in rural and small tier-3 cities

(iii) Utilise huge surplus of wheat, rice & such crops

however issues remains :-

- no mechanism for grievance redressal
- need of lengthy paperwork
- harassment by govt. officials for compliance

Way forward

(i) Spread awareness about scheme

(ii) Incentivise food processing

This can help country from green revolution to green processing..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss the significance of micro-irrigation in a situation of water crisis in India. Also, mention the challenges with regard to adoption of micro-irrigation systems in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों को अपनाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian agriculture consume 90% of total water usage in India as per NITI report - CWMI.

This has led to issues of water stress, water pollution, etc.

In this content, micro-irrigation assume significance & is defined as -

precision irrigation system through controlled delivery of water at micromanagement level.

Significance

① address problem of water stress in regions of green Revolution

② Improved water table due to less groundwater extraction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) prevent water pollution due to fertilizer runoff & leaching

(iv) solve problem of soil salinity due to excess irrigation

(v) water as per crop requirement make farming eco-friendly

Govt efforts

(i) PM Krishi Sichai Yojna

(ii) Har Khet Ko Pani

(iii) more crop per drop

Still challenge remain

- lack of awareness among farmers
- power subsidies so easy to extract water
- high initial cost of setting
- poor infra & govt scheme implement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Ensure effective implementation of govt schemes for irrigation
2. awareness & incentivise & subsidy — scope in Krishi Kendra
3. implement recommendation of Mihir Shah committee
4. comprehensive water policy like Meghalaya
5. Move water & agriculture to concurrent list

Micro-irrigation can prove to be panacea for water scarcity. Need of hour is to ensure efficient implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India needs to integrate energy technology innovation in its broader energy policy. Highlighting its significance, mention the steps taken by government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी व्यापक ऊर्जा नीति में ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As the world pushes for greater focus on renewable energy to counter climate change, there is need for greater energy tech. innovation.

However, Indian policy approach has been found lacking in this regard

Need to integrate energy tech. innovation into energy policy

(i) to harness the renewable sources of energy

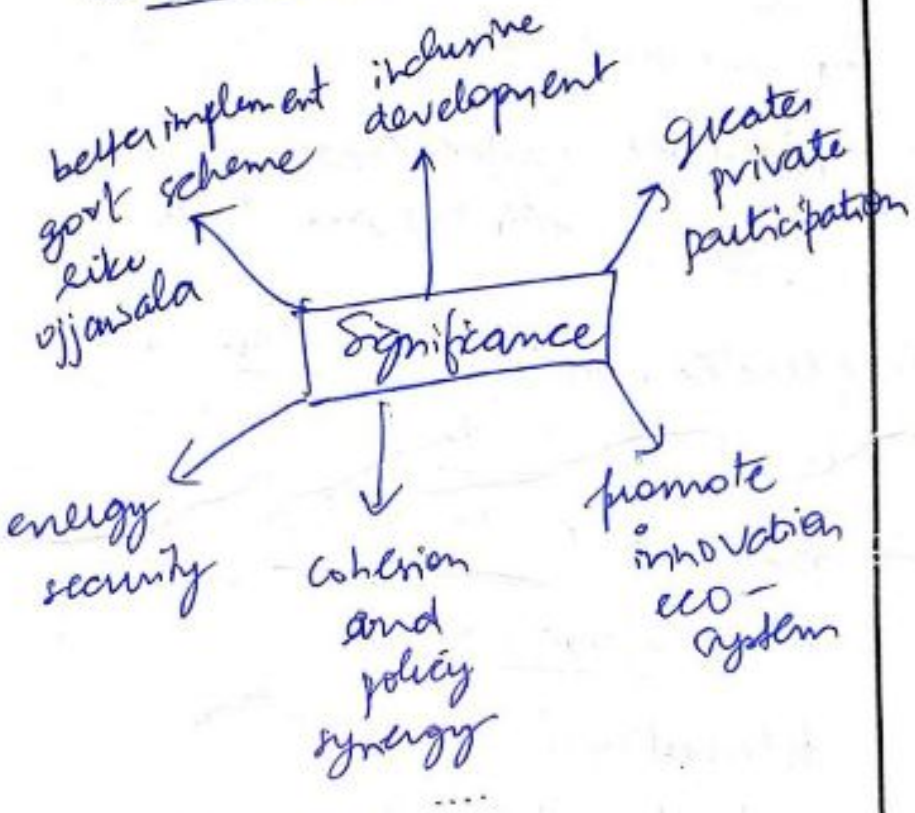
(ii) fulfill commitment of 40% energy by renewables by 2030

(iii) ensure energy security &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reduce dependence on oil & coal

(iv) ensure electricity reaches to all houses, esp rural areas



govt steps

(i) establishment of GITA, AgNI, etc.

(ii) Impetus to PPP model on innovation – NITI Ayog

(iii) Increased funding to R&D

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from current less than 1%

(iv) est of International solar alliance (ISA) for global co-op.

Way forward

(i) Need for comprehensive energy policy for all energy types

(ii) greater PPP collaboration with likes of TERI, etc

(iii) Increase R&D funding to energy innovation

(iv) International collaboration need strengthening

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss how the idea of Aatmanirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional view of self-reliance. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत का विचार किस प्रकार आत्मनिर्भरता के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण से परे है।

The recent pandemic induced disruption of global supply chains exposed excess dependence of nations over china.

As a result, India too decided to embarg of mission of self-sufficiency through "Atmanirbhar Bharat".

However, experts claim it is about Nehrivian protectionism.

(i) Ideas about vocal for local

(ii) govt banning import of .... various chinese items

(iii) Thrust on domestic manufacturing, withdrawal from RCEP

(iv) Improve exports & domestic consumption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, govt claims it is not traditional self-reliance :-

① Diversification of import sources to prevent weaponisation of supply chains

② India looking to sign free trade agreement like BTIA

③ Mission will focus on strategic self-reliance -
- API for pharma
- electronics & IT
- weapons & ammunitions, etc

④ Reduce too much dependence on any one country

⑤ promotion of FDI, Made in India, Assemble in India, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

In a world that is looking to de-globalisation in post pandemic era, India needs to focus on more globalisation as means for faster economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें).

16. The increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes in the Indian subcontinent can have grave implications. Comment. Also, suggest some measures that can be taken towards building climate-resilience in India. (250 words) 15

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में जलवायु-प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

UNDRR report on disaster have highlighted an increase in frequency of cyclones and intensity in the non-traditional arabian sea.
Eg - recent cyclone Nisarga

Statistics

(i) Increased phenomenon of ENSO in past decade have adversely impacted monsoon leading to more and large drought spells - Marathwada region

(ii) Recent Idukki land slide of Kerala shows increasingly fragile nature of western ghats due to rainfall excess

(iii) urban floods have also been increasing - recent urban flood in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ नहीं लिखें)

Mumbai & Hyderabad in 2020.

Implications

(i) UN climate Risk Index put India in top 10 vulnerable countries due to climate linked disasters

(ii) climate refugees created up due to increased ocean level and cyclones

(iii) low preparedness could cause huge threat to life & property as seen in case of cyclone Amphan

(iv) WEF report says India stands to lose GDP growth due to extreme water stress till 2030

(v) Vulnerable section like tribal & women are most affected as revealed by recent cyclones.

① agro-climate cropping - MS Swaminathan
② shelter for heat waves

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Meanwhile

(i) Since climate change is global phenomenon, hence international coordinated response has been required.

- GITA to share technological solution
- CDRI proposed by India, RIMES, etc can be leveraged

Traditional Knowledge ↓ WB used Kuldaad method after Amphan

(ii) focus on climate resilient infra both social & physical as per Sendai framework and NDMA (UCS)

(iii) Need to control root cause - global warming - strict NDC and their implementation as per paris protocol

Climate extremes need to be effectively tackled to further inclusive development for all - SDG 13

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

(i) Since climate change is global phenomenon, hence international coordinated response has been required.

- GITA to share technological solution
- CDRI proposed by India, RIMES, etc can be leveraged

(ii) focus on climate resilient infra both social & physical as per Sendai framework and NDMA

(iii) Need to control root cause - global warming - strict NDC and their implementation as per paris protocol

Climate extremes need to be effectively tackled to further inclusive development for all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. (250 words) 15

भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The recent vulnerabilities in India's flood control system revealed by hyderabad floods has shown the need for integrated flood control plan.

Floods
- natural cloud burst → hilly region
- flash flood due to excess rainfall → small cities
- urban flood → metro cities
- cyclonic floods → coastal region

Current approach and Issues

① current flood control approach in India relates to ad-hoc measures

② focus currently more on mitigation & not preparedness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) As revealed in case of Chennai Hyderabad floods, prime reason was haphazard urbanisation and wetland encroachment.

(4) No proper flood control mechanism dealing with different types of floods in place

(5) excess reliance on army & NDRF for flood rescue & recovery as seen in Uttarakhand cloud burst

What can be done

(1) Need of hour is integrated basin management

- River - inter linking to transfer excess water away to low water stressed areas
- River basin - ecological sustainable approach. Eg -

Don't write anything this margin

recent newspaper report revealed the need for stopping construction of dams in fragile eastern himalayas

(2) Reclaimation of wetlands from encroachment

(3) Use of traditional indigenous knowledge

(4) cross border sharing of info. related to water release from dam, excess rainfall, etc.

Flood is a natural hazard that become disaster due to man-made vulnerabilities.

.... focus should be hence to reduce vulnerabilities by increasing preparedness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What do you understand by Convalescent Plasma Therapy? Enumerate the potential uses and concerns in its application. (250 words) 15
कॉन्वलेसंट प्लाज्मा थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके संभावित उपयोगों और अनुप्रयोग में सम्मिलित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Convalescent plasma Therapy (CPT) is a curative care medical technique that seeks to cure viral diseases based on principle of immune response.

Recently due to covid pandemic, it has been proposed as a potential cure in absence of vaccine.

USES

(i) first used in spanish flu (1920) & lately for ebola treatment

(ii) mostly used for treating viral diseases that can't be cured by drugs or anti-biotics.

Don't write anything this margin

(iii) Principle

- blood plasma from recovered patient containing disease antibodies taken
- Injected into blood of infected patient to trigger immune response via antibodies.

(iv) It can also be used for the treatment of incurable diseases.

However, Concerns raised :-

1. not much data about the efficacy & side-effects.
2. lack of peer review
3. Therapy not tested on all types of patients.
   Eg - people with co-morbidities
4. not approved by WHO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Way forward

In India, it was being used as effective cure for covid.

However –

(i) Need for effective, long term peer-reviewed studies

(ii) govt policy on use of CRT

(iii) address concerns of side-effects

CRT can be potential tool for treating incurable diseases in absence of vaccine, however more studies needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the diverse security challenges as well as external and internal linkages, developing a National Security Strategy for India requires a comprehensive approach. Explain. (250 words) 15

विविध सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ बाह्य और आंतरिक जुड़ाव को देखते हुए, भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति विकसित करने हेतु एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

With changing tactics of state and non-state actors related to security threat to India, there is need for tackling the issue via comprehensive approach.

Security Challenges

- internal
  - Left wing extremism
  - Insurgency
  - Radicalisation
  - terrorist sleeper cells, etc.
- external
  - Infiltration (Pak) ~~in Kashmir~~
  - cross border incursion (China)
  - terrorism
    - state sponsored
    - non-state sponsored

Some security challenges have both internal and external

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

linkages like cyber security issues (Kundakulum nuclear attack), cyber hacking, money laundering, etc

Security challenges implication

(1) Pakistan policy of "Bleed India by thousand cuts" lead to the problem of wastage of life & economic resources on security

(2) India spend less than 2% GDP on defence budget

(3) LWE in tribal areas lead to the issue of alienation and stalled economic development

(4) lack of National Security strategy & defense white paper – lack of cohesion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

① govt steps like setting up of DMA and CDS office, increased budget are correct steps.

② Threat of LWE has been much reduced by use of force as well as force

③ diplomacy use to isolate PoK & China at international level

④ Membership of key security organization like SCO.

⑤ Multi-vector foreign policy to get support & weapons from both USA, China

⑥ Need for comprehensive defence strategy for tackle all security threats.

Insecure nation cant become superpower hence need to focus on security issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Critical Information Infrastructure? Highlight the significance of Critical Information Protection and state the measures taken to ensure the same. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना से आप क्या समझते हैं? महत्वपूर्ण सूचना संरक्षण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) refers to the infrastructure that has potential to be targeted by enemy in wake of war like situation to extract information about economy.

Recent attack by north Korean hackers on Kundakulam nuclear plant falls into this category.

Significance ....

① It stores critical data about a country's economy and strategic resources.

② can be targetted to cripple efficient response.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg - power grid if targetted can lead to power failure and the subsequent shut down of all services

② CIC help protect the user & citizen info.
↳ large servers, data banks, etc can have sensitive user info

④ data can be used for black-mailing, theft, extortion, etc.
Eg - recent incident of sale of credit card info. of Indian users on dark web

Hence, there is need to protect CIC from potential threats

[Govt measures]

① est of Cert-In and National cyber crime coord^n centre

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) govt to bring updated cyber security policy in 2021

(3) push for data localisation

(4) ethical hacking being focussed

(5) National Mission on super-computing to tackle easy handling of CIC

Way forward

(i) awareness to common people

(ii) strengthen cyber security capabilities

(iii) Signing Budapest convention

With push for digital India, equal emphasis also needed on cyber security measures.

GS - I

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	Faizan Ahmed		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	446297
Center	online / Jamia	Date	11/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. (150 words) 10
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Hampi was the capital of Vijaya-nagar empire and today of UNESCO world heritage site for its architectural marvels.

It is aptly called city carved in stone due to various monolithic monuments present there.

Architectural Significance

(i) monolith Hampi stone chariot representing sun god has been carved with exquisite detail.

(ii) Vitthala temple denote the fine stone craftmanship. that has survived test of time.

(iii) Monuments like lotus mahal inspired famous Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri built by Akbar

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Elephant stables to keep royal elephants and Mahanavami dibba for various royal occasion like marriage — collosal scale.

Historical significance

Hampi today lies in ruins but still tells us about the time period.

(i) religious & cultural harmony visible from fusion of Islamic architectural features at Hampi.

(ii) The grand scale signifies the prosperity enjoyed by the empire.

(iii) Travellers like Barbarossa, Conti, Paes, Abdul Razzaq signify the importance of Hampi for world.

Hampi is the portal into medieval Indian history hence needs to be preserved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule. (150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को ख़त्म किया।

Authors like charles Dickens and others described British rule in India as benevolent mercy towards Indians — calling it "white man's burden."

However, myth of benevolence exposed by various nationalists

(i) Economic exploitation of India was exposed thanks to scholars like RC Dutt, Subramanyam Iyer and Dadabhai Nauroji in their "theory of drain of wealth"

(ii) Scholars like Justice Ranade helped erode myth of British judicial benevolence through Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

(iii) Mehta and B. Tayyabji through

Don't write anything this margin

formation of Bombay Presidency Association" exposed how British political rule kept democracy away from Indians.

(iv) Various religious scholars like Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekanand helped burst myth of British cultural superiority.

(v) Savarkar & B.C. Chatterjee through their books invoked Bharat Mata to instil national pride among Indians.

all above efforts led to the belief among Indian masses to challenge British rule by various methods & thus, started our freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व से भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Govt of India Act (1919) was passed to pacify Indian leaders demands for self-rule & democratic devolution of powers.

#Changes brought by the Act

(i) It first time declared British goal for introduction of responsible govt in India.

(ii) Introduced dyarchy at the provinces

(iii) Bicameralism was introduced at centre.

(iv) Separate electorate given by 1909 act were extended to Sikhs, Europeans & christians.

(v) introduced non-official majority in the central assembly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ नहीं लिखें)

However the reforms of 1919 failed to satisfy the national leaders due to —

(i) dominion status demand rejected

(ii) subjects provided to elected govt had no financial powers.

(iii) No clear timeline to introduce self-rule was announced

As a result, INC under Mahatma Gandhi launched Non movements (1920-21)

Section of INC satisfied by act — SN Banerjee founded separate Indian Liberal Association

Overall, the act was rejected by both INC & league & led to launch of protests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment.
(150 words) 10

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Sykes-Pikot agreement of 1919 had divided arab world among France and British as spheres of influence that led to creation of artificial nation states.

As a fact since then, the divisive politics of colonialism & today neo-colonialism has made arab unity elusive.

[Reasons]

(i) shia-sunni divide in the region led by Iran and saudi

(ii) despite common culture, parochial interests have kept unity elusive

(iii) Meddling by foreign powers like France, USA, Israel to secure oil democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Aspirations by Iran & Saudi to become leader of arab world.

(v) Role of non-state actors like Hezbollah, ISIS, Al-Qaeda, etc.

(vi) Despite regional organisation like OIC, GCC, etc, no consensus have been formed over Palestine issue — shows lack of unity & trust.

(vii) forced nationalism & democracy

(viii) Kingdom of gulf prevent spread of democratic ideas & hence, unity becomes unachievable.

Still, some form of unity visible in platforms like OIC during condemnation of Israel, etc but concreteness been lacking.

Need of hour is revamped co-operation mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. (150 words) 10

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Feminism is a political ideology that demands equal rights for women in all spheres of life - socio, economic & political.

It played vital role in emergence of new phase of women movements in India -

(i) In pre-independence, freedom fighters like Margaret Cousins, Sarojini Naidu, K. Chattopadhyay etc led the way through organisation like All India Women Conference...

(ii) Post-independence phase was marked by movements demanding economic rights for women
+ equal pay for equal work
+ maternity Benefits

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- prevention of sexual harassment at work place
- Me Too movements against harassment, etc.

(iii) Regarding political rights, demands relate to –

- reservation for women in parliament
- Reform concept of Sarpanch Pati
- sexual & reproductive rights
- divorce (triple Talaq) and coparcenary property rights, etc

Feminist leaders like Brinda Karat, Kavita Krishnan, Anushka Sharma have been vocal for female rights.

Various pro-women laws passed by govt have helped women achieve at least some equality, more needs to be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Social empowerment is defined as the removal of society based and social disabilities on a group or individual, helping them lead a meaningful life as equal humans.

Eg - dalit being allowed to become temple priest in Tamil Nadu

Social empower as pre-requisite

(i) it helps human achieve his natural abilities

(ii) complete utilization of demographic dividend for development

(iii) Improvement in human resource capital as per WB Human Capital Index

(iv) educated individual → better skilled job → high GDP → national development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Also it acts as Indicator of social development

(i) As per UNDP :- national development is nothing but sum of individual development

(ii) As country's per capita & total GNP rises → translates to better social provisions, better jobs & hence → better national development

(iii) Removal of social distinctions like caste discrimination, etc. form integral part of development indices. Eg – Recent India HDI rank reduced from 129 to 131 due to fall in hunger rank to 94/107, etc

As India needs to cater to ambition of 1.4 Bn population, social empowerment needs to be at core to achieve SDG also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. (150 words) 10

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium is an alloy obtained from synthesis of iron and is obtained from bauxite ore. It is a silver, shiny metal.

Factors influencing location of aluminium industry :-

(i) availability of raw material, ie, bauxite ore - Odisha is leading producer.

(ii) availability of power as aluminium production requires electric furnances for manufacture from bauxite ore.

(iii) conducive policy environment for ease of manufacturing

(iv) cheap availability of land and capital - credit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) skilled and semi-skilled labour is a must.

(vi) Connectivity — ports like Paradwip in Odisha and market

As a result, both PSU of HINDALCO and NALCO situated in Odisha.

Importance

Aluminium light weight, strong & versatile ductile & malleable metal used for –

(i) aircraft & spacecraft manufacturing

(ii) kitchen utensil & appliances

(iii) packaging material – aluminium foil

(iv) in filling cracks of railway line, etc.

National Aluminium Policy need to be refined

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

climate is defined as steady long term weather phenomenon of a particular place depend on factors like temperature, sunlight, vegetation, etc.

The various different climatic regions form global climate system that are interconnected.

(i) Monsoon in India :- related to effect of el nino and la nina occuring in eastern Pacific ocean leading to good or bad monsoon.

(ii) winter rainfall considered good for crops in India caused by western disturbances arising in mediterranean sea.

(iii) global warming in one part of world say China affects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

climate of North America in the form of weakened polar vortex causing unimaginable cold.

(iv) Similarly, British continental type climate is affected by the east Atlantic drift current that is in turn influenced by the impact of equatorial current.

Impact

(i) As global warming induced climate change increases, the extreme disaster also increased leading to new hazards in hitherto unknown areas.

Eg - increased cyclone in Arabian sea

What needs to be done is that focus on controlling global temperature increase as per IPCC report to reduce disasters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

'अटलांटिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Atlantification is the name given to the creation of conditions in water bodies similar to those of Atlantic ocean.

features

(i) desertification in ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Salinity is defined as the amount of salt solute present in parts per million of ocean water.

salts of nitrates, and carbonates form major component of ocean salts.

Factors affecting salinity

(i) Insolation and temperature :-
as Arabian and Red sea both present in tropics, hence more insolation → higher evaporation leads to increase in salt concentration

(ii) fresh water flow :-
lack of rivers bringing freshwater into seas/ocean also tend to increase salinity.
eg - North sea is enclosed and have less influx of fresh water from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rivers.

(iii) glaciers as source of freshwater :-
lack of glacier meltdown also lead to higher salinity. eg - north sea

(iv) Rainfall :-
high rainfall, low salinity.
eg - Bay of Bengal

Reasons above are responsible for high salinity of -

(a) North sea :- low glacier meltoff, ~~lof~~ less river water & etc.

(b) Arabian sea :- high evaporation, low rainfall, low river water.

(c) Red Sea :- enclosed nature, no or less river water, etc.

salinity is important to be maintained at optimum since it regulates global climate via rainfall, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15
संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sangam refers to the three assemblies related to literary culture organised by Pandya rulers during 1st century AD. in Madurai of Tamil Nadu.

It has played an important role in understanding of the south Indian ancient history.

① No books survived from the first assembly.

② Tolkapiyam – the book of Tamil grammar survived from second assembly talks about rules and syntax of ancient Tamil.

③ from third assembly, many books survived that talks about anthologies and books like Ethogatti puts light on poetry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tradition of the time.

Significance

(i) the books not only convey the importance of literary tradition of prose, poem and story-writing

(2) But also talks about the daily life of people of sangam era that is a rarity.

(3) we also come to know about the type of polity present at the time — the three kingdoms and kings mentioned of cholas Chera & Pandyas.

(4) Regarding economic life, we come to know about the market system revolved around temples that also served as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

centres of learning

(5) Since unlike various accounts left by travellers about north Indian kingdoms, Sangam books form only source of information about then Tamil society

Sangam literature points to earliest mention of Tamil language and hence forms great tool to study ~~cab~~ culture through language.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel called the "Iron Man of India" is fondly remembered for his role in creation of modern India as we know today.

Role in pre-independent India

(i) close aid of Gandhiji and president of congress committee of Gujarat

(ii) participated & led the Kheda & Bardoli satyagrah in 1920s helped by Gandhiji, got Sardar title

(iii) Ran various reconstruction & other program on Gandhian ideals for village development & lower castes.

(iv) president in Karachi session of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Congress in 1931 when economic programme of congress & manifesto on fundamental rights passed

(v) participated and led the CDM Salt march and Quit India in Gujarat region.

Role in post - independence

(i) held the portfolio of minister for provincial committee in Interim cabinet.

(ii) help in unification of Indian union by convincing various princely states to merge with India

(iii) special role played in handle merger of Hyderabad, Junagarh

(iv) close confidante of Nehru, worked for govt of post independent India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Due to role played in unification of India, he is called Bismarck of India which is not correct because :-

(i) he did not use treachery & violence / wars like Bismarck but used democratic means.

(ii) Had the task to unify 562 princely states, difficult than Bismarck.

Sardar Patel hence upto some extent can be called the Bismarck of India & Statue of unity is apt honour to him.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

British India was divided into British provinces with direct British rule and princely states with own rulers & hence, political mobilization levels varied.

① Initially, during moderate phase of INC, leaders reluctant to include masses hence those in princely states had almost zero political mobilization.

② However with entry of Gandhian era of INC :- princely state people were allowed political mobilization but not in name of congress.

③ However thanks to congress support, breakthrough came in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1928 with formation of Praja Mandals and All India princely state conference by Balwant Rai Mehta

↳ this led to emergence of strong political movements in princely states.

(4) Various agitations were organised like Vaikom Satyagrah in 1923, Malabar Salt March (1931) lead by C. Rajagopalachari, etc.

(5) During the Quit India Movement of 1942, Gandhi gave complete open call to princely states people to join freedom struggle and openly defy their rulers who were sympathetic to British rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, we can see that the politicisation was gradual process because :-

(i) INC in its initial stages under moderate era received funding from ruling elite hence did not want to alienate them

(ii) Also, during Gandhian era, INC wanted the issue about British v/s Indians hence did not include princely state people to not divide Indians.

Ultimately with support of princely state people, India achieved independence in 1947.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

World war II ended in 1945 & was marked with emergence of two super powers in USA & USSR leading to cold war situation.

The cold war referred to war between ideologies of Communism (USSR) & liberal capitalism (of USA) & led to emergence of Warsaw Pact & NATO respectively.

Initially communism limited to eastern Europe, however, spread outside Europe led to various instances when hot war seemed imminent.

① The first crisis came with establishment of People's Republic of china in 1950 by Mao Zedong

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

led communist Party of china that led to USA suspending ties with new born china.

(ii) The 1953 Korean war was a result of tension between the civil war divided north Korea (communist) & south Korea (capitalist) but again large scale war was avoided thanks to efforts of India

(iii) All above development led to formation of NAM in 1954 Bandung & later Belgrade conference.

(iv) The Cuban missile crisis of (1961) was also due to tussle between communist Cuba that was led by Fidel Castro and supported by ~~China~~ USSR & nuclear war was just averted due to dilligence of USSR submarine officer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें).

(v) however later again, peace in Asia disturbed due to emergence of Vietnam civil war and USA led intervention to prevent spread of communism in South Vietnam.

(vi) USSR invasion of Afghanistan in 1989 was the final nail in coffin when CIA armed Mujahideen defeated communist USSR & led to disintegration of USSR in ~~1989~~ 1991.

Above wars were majorly due to spread of communism but equally important were American adventurism & politics of influence to protect capitalist world order.

It all ended with disintegration of USSR in 1991.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

North-eastern region of India connected by chicken neck Siliguri corridor today comprise seven states with varying degree of political autonomy.

However, it was not the case always as various factors lead to emergence of 7 states-

Timeline of state reorganisation and reasons behind :-

(i) Post-independence, North-east was divided into three types of political units :-

(a) British controlled & administered Assam and NEFA

(b) princely states: eg – Tripura, Manipur

(c) fully excluded areas – states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Mizoram, Nagaland, etc. that today known as 6th schedule

(ii) With rise in insurgency due to demands of secession for independent country, AFSPA applied in 1956 and as a result, first state of Nagaland born in 1960.

(iii) later on to pacify similar demands from other regions, NEFA was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) Meghalaya was carved out as UT from Assam province & later given full statehood.

(v) Arunachal and erstwhile UT of Mizoram due to insurgency by Mizo national front were also given statehood that led to decline in emergency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vi) Tripura that had merged into union via instrument of assecion was also made state in 1970s.

As a result, seven ~~st~~ states of seven sisters of north-east emerged

Contemporary

→ however still there have been demands for separate state by various ADC region like Bodoland, Kukiland, etc.

→ NSCN led demand for greater Nagalim, Naga Peace Accord (2015)

what should be done is for central govt. recognise rights of political autonomy as far as possible to put an end to insurgency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation is a phenomenon defined as increased interconnected and interdependence of various parts of the world with one another due to better means of transport & communication - emergence of global village.

Indian context, impact has been mixed,

Positive impact

(i) getting rid of religious dogmas and superstitious practices
Eg - tying lemon - chilly good luck

(ii) women empowerment with better jobs & salaries - MNC culture

Don't write anything this margin

(iii) Indian culture globalised.
Eg - recognition of International yoga day, Bollywood movies, etc

(iv) Increase in India's soft power in foreign policy spheres

(v) Increase in economic well being and poverty reduction → 374 Mn people out of poverty in last decade

(vi) Rise in pluralism, cultural diversity, etc, smash patriarchy

However negative impact has resulted various challenges

(i) McDonalisation of food habits leading to rise in obesity

(ii) Bourgeoisation of middle class

(iii) feeling of cultural inferiority

(iv) women — double burden of job

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and family care

(v) Rise in BPO, call centre culture hence fall in incomes

(vi) Reduced health & fitness, esp. among Indian tribes due to comfortable living eg - hypertension in santhals

Way forward

(i) Awareness program regarding bane & boon of globalisation

(ii) Need to promote indegenous cultures

(iii) govt level policy support. eg - PM promoting Khadi products

Globalisation is double-edged sword & hence, needs to be handled with care.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Modernistation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities. (250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Modernisation is a recent 20th century phenomenon defined as change in the traditional institutions & value system of a population due to impact of western ideals like democracy, equality, secularism, feminism, etc.

Modernisation in India is different from the west where it is exogenous process of change unlike endogenous in ~~so~~ west.

....

Impact on traditional activities and institutions

(I) Political Impact

↳ in tribal areas, modern democratic institution have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been at loggerheads to traditional panchayat. eg - Santhal pradhan system.

↳ however, positive impact has been seen in emancipation of SC dalits by providing them voice through reservation & panchayat

↳ significant role in women empowerment - Chavi Rajawat MBA Sarpanch of jaipur

② Economic

↳ modern processing units have helped tribals get better prices for their products.
eg - Toda shawls trade to USA, etc with help of e-commerce

↳ however, traditional artisants like Kondapalli toy makers have suffered decline due to competetion from cheap chinese toys (GI tag)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Social aspect

↳ health has deteriorated – triple burden due to mcdonalisation, junk food culture, etc. due to obesity

↳ fragmentation in institutions, breaking of joint family to nuclear family, etc.

(4) Environmental

↳ increasing pollution & climate change → more disasters due to unsustainable industrialization

↳ traditional environment conservation practices taken back seat

Modernisation has been a double-edged sword. that has had a mixed effect on Indian civilization & value system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The north-eastern part of India represent great cultural, ethnic & linguistic diversity as shown by census 2011.

Hence, using blanket term north-east represent ethnocentric mindset.

Diversity of north-east

① Linguistic diversity:-

→ Brahmaputra valley has been described as melting pot of languages & dialects with each tribe (more than 100) having diffent language

→ As per Grierson linguistic survey of India, more than 130 dialect and languages exist.
eg - Garo, Khasi, Tangkhul, Naga etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② ethnic diversity :-

→ tribes in north east although belong to mongoloid racial stock but share varied territorial & ethnic linkages

→ Nagas, apatanis, Garo, Khasi.

→ some are matrilineal, some are patrilineal, some are reg and many non-reg.

② cultural diversity

↳ every tribe has different culture in terms of food, clothing, shelter

↳ Eg - Manipuri have Manipuri classical dance and Assam have sattariya

↳ many folk dance exist like Bihu (Assam), Sankirtana of (Manipur), Thang-Ta, etc.

↳ religion wise - Apatani are Buddhist, Meiti are hindu &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

muslim, Naga, Mizo - christian

Current issues

(i) mainland media and successive govt have only seen north-east as single entity not respecting its diversities.

(ii) Visible from fact that not much impact of north-east issues on national polity

However govt taking many positive steps

① arrange north-east festival IN Delhi to spread cultural awareness

② separate Ministry of north-east

③ focus on culture through Min of Culture, act east policy, etc

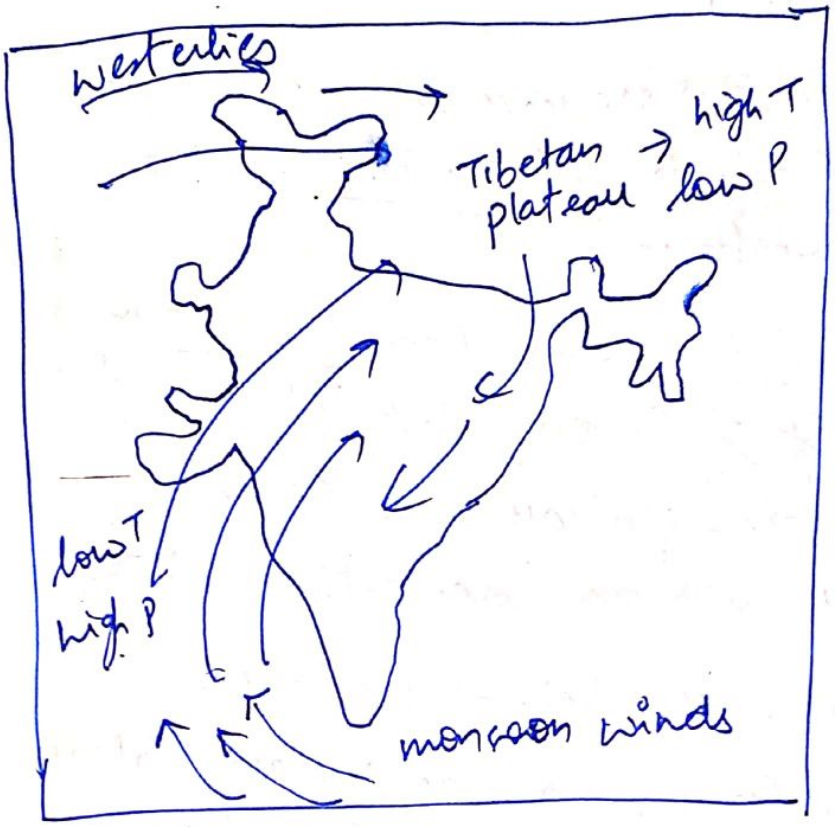
North-east represent integral part of India hence need to be integrated culturally too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.

(250 words) 15

एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।



Tibetan plateau due to important role in monsoon has played a significant part and hence called WaterTower.

Role played

① During summers, Tibetan plateau

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gets intensely heated that result in formation of low pressure area (LP).

② The low pressure area at surface leads to high pressure in the atmosphere.

③ Winds coming from HP area in Arabian sea ~~Bay of Bengal~~ diverted towards Tibetan plateau and hence, get monsoon cover entire nation.

④ Also the tropical westerlies when coming near tibetan plateau descent down & complete the loop of wind blowing.

⑤ hence monsoon strengthened & it results in good rainfall in north India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Similarly, if Tibetan plateau not heated sufficiently, then monsoon stays weak → less rainfall.

In this way, Tibetan plateau control monsoon rain & hence called Water Tower of Asia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? (250 words) 15
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Walker circulation is an upper atmospheric wind circulation that regulates over all climate esp. rainfall in tropics.

Origin

→ It originates in north Pacific ocean and covers entire earth within span of four months.

→ the place over which it passes experiences good amount of rainfall over there

Impact on global climate

(i) On India, it helps increase or decrease in monsoon rains If it is situated over Indian subcontinent during monsoon

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

season, more than average rainfall received and vice-versa.

(ii) Similarly, it helps regulate climate of a place and helps regulate heat budget

Impact of ENSO

→ El-nino southern oscillation is phenomenon in eastern pacific ocean near coast of Chile when water over there get abnormally warm leading to low pressure condition.

→ As a result, winds rush towards to fill the vaccum from the northern pacific ocean and this creates ~~anti~~ cyclonic condition in Chile

→ But it leads to weakening of Walker circulation due

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to absence of strong winds.
↳ This in turn affect global climates in negative way.

Hence Walker circulation play a very important role in regulating global climate.